

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established Feb. 26, 1790.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh one pound eleven ounces and an half for six-pence.

A loaf of inspected common wheat flour to weigh one pound twelve ounces and an half for six-pence.

A loaf of rye flour to weigh one pound eight ounces for three-pence.

The WANDERING MENDICANT.

THE life of man is a complicated science of wonderful adventures. The more we examine human beings, & human actions, the more they appear surprising. An attention to the divers opinions and different pursuits of men, affords the highest enjoyments to the reflecting, philosophic mind. The examination of the causes which induce them to pursue their various measures, and the survey of the effects and consequences of those measures, cannot fail to entertain and instruct. The study of our nature is the most noble employment—it is a search dictated by reason, and from whence the most beneficial effects will flow.—I make it the business of that time which is not taken up by the necessary occupations of life, to examine the different looks and actions of men, and endeavour to unravel their causes.

In a pensive mood, I one afternoon was sitting in my apartment, which overlooks the street, in order to read, as I may say, the conditions of those persons who might pass by, in their outward appearance.—As the street was but little frequented, I waited some time before any one approached; at length I saw an old man turn the corner—in whom was depicted every mark of misery and want.—His coat appeared almost as aged as himself; what remained of the original cloth was worn thread bare, and soiled; while the pieces with which it was patched were of different colours. The hoary locks which loosely hung down his shoulders, the deepened wrinkles in his pallid cheeks, and the weekly tottering of his withered limbs attracted by pity, and at the same time claimed my respect. In his trembling hand he held an oaken stick, which was the chief support of his feeble body. His eyes were sorrowfully cast down, but every now and then he affectingly turned them up—and sighed, then despairingly cast them down again.—“Ah, venerable old man!” cried I within myself, “thou appear’st to me to deserve a better!—I doubt not that thou hast seen happier days. Thy appearance proclaims thee a sufferer by the whim of fickle fortune. Perhaps the treachery of perfidi-

ous friends has clothed thee in that humble garb, and stamped these tokens of sorrow on thy grief-worn countenance. Perhaps the man in whom thy confidence was placed, has betrayed thee; or ’tis likely the smiles of the wanton have undone thee. If so, if ’tis by woman thou art reduced, ’tis thou alone that art guilty! For among the softer sex, worth and goodness are to be found. If then thou hast neglected virtue, to associate with its opposite; what couldst thou expect, but that misery which is the concomitant of evil? But yet, perhaps thou art reduced to the apparent poverty in which I now behold thee, by the cruel extravagance of unfeeling children!—They who should have been the comfort of thy life, and the solace of thy old age, may have proved the causes of thy present woe. Ah, worthless wretches! thus to repay, with pain and distress, him who laboured to procure your happiness. Is that a return for all the care and trouble he underwent to protect and provide for you, during the tender years of unable childhood?—Perhaps, while thus he lives a wandering Mendicant, you insensibly riot in pleasure, and careless squander the wreck of his former possessions, which you have wrested from his hands!”

In the midst of my reflections, I perceived a man approaching, dressed in all the elegancies of fashion. His countenance appeared pale and sickly, through intemperance: his air was insinuating and genteel. When he came up, he was petitioned for assistance, with the most humble entreaties and affecting submission. Though at some little distance from them, by lifting up the sash, I could distinctly hear the following address: “Have compassion upon the distress of a fellow creature, reduced to the woeful condition, in which you behold him, by accidents unforeseen and inevitable!—Once I enjoyed the smiles of delusive fortune:—Once I experienced her favour: but now, how sad the change! Painful necessity compels me to crave that succour from others, which, in my prosperous days, it was my delight to bestow.” These words, drew from my eyes a sympathetic tear. But they had a different effect upon the person to whom they were addressed. With an air of insensibility, he unfeelingly replied, “I am sorry for it,—but have it not in my power to help you.” And with that quickened his pace, and was soon out of sight. “Ungenerous man!” cried I, “where is thy heart?—Is it in thy bosom?—If so, the gelid Alps, scarce equal it in hardness! But no,—it is not there,—it is fixt, perhaps, in the bagnio or gaming-house, to which you now are hastening.—The smallest part of what, most likely, you will squander there, would have alleviated the trouble of this sorrowful petitioner: but the least share of it is denied.—Go, unfeeling man! but beware!

—for he that pities not the miseries of another, may one day seek for mercy in vain himself. Unthoughtful, you travel the road to ruin, and fondly think it leads to bliss!”

Sweet are the flowery paths which ruin owns;
But these who draw the curtain at their end
Shall find, beyond, the gloomy realms of woe.
The heart may sink with horror at the view:
The feet may strive to gain the thorny road,
Whose period closes with a brighter scene:
But all in vain!—The hour of choice is past,
And Fate’s last dye is thrown!—

I went out in order to bestow my mite to comfort the affliction of this child of misery, who loaded me with blessings. I re-entered my house, with a mind full of compassion for his grief, and a heart pierced with sorrow, that there was a man in the world who could hear a relation of it, and turn insensibly away.

INSTANCE of FEMALE FORTITUDE.

IN the year 1510, the Algerines, long groaning under the yoke of Ferdinand, King of Arragan, determined on an attempt to regain their freedom. They sent for Arach Barbarossa, a man famous among the Arabs for his military qualities and successes, to execute their design. When he, with his soldiers, were in the city, he put to death their sovereign, and caused himself to be proclaimed King. Historians are not agreed upon his motive for committing this piece of cruelty; but the most probable seems his having conceived a passion for the beautiful Zaphira, the King’s wife, whom he by this means flattered himself with the hopes of marrying: But she suspecting him to be the murderer, was deaf to his solicitations, and continually received his addresses with disdain: Enraged at this opposition, he at length ordered her to comply, or prepare for death in twenty-four hours. She well knew his savage disposition, and that his heart was divided between love and hatred, but dreaded dishonour more than death: She was determined within her own breast not to yield to his desires, whatever might be the event, and concealed a poignard under her robe. When he came into her presence, he approached her with mildness and submission; his first talk was love, at the bare mention of which she vented all her anger, nor spared her imprecations: He glowing with rage, rushed upon her, determined on violation, when the heroine attempted to plunge the poignard in his heart, but he warded off the blow, and only received a wound in his arm; when retiring to bind up the wound, she drank a draught of poison, frustrating at once every future attempt.

*Mr. Adams,
Boston, Jan 9 1791*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 12.

The preparations making by the Turks for another campaign are great beyond example. They will go near to ruin the Turkish empire, as well as the Imperial Courts, who must employ an army to resist them. Three hundred and ten thousand men are in the present pay of the Grand Signior.

The Turkish fleet on the Black Sea, is returned into port, very much damaged by tempestuous weather, and with the loss of two thousand sailors; a loss which the Turks find very difficult to repair.

The levy of troops continues, and a proclamation will shortly be issued for all subjects of the Porte to repair to the army, to take up arms, from the age of 18 to 60 years.

Should the season continue as open as the present appearances indicate both armies will take the field very early. The first object of the Turks is the re-capture of Oczakow.

A very heavy snow has entirely prevented all communication between Transylvania and Wallachia.

Thirty baggage-waggons belonging to the Austrians, have been buried in it.

An Edict has lately been issued at Rome, by virtue of which the exportation of oil, salt meat, and cattle of every kind is strictly prohibited throughout the whole of the Pope's dominions, without his express permission, under the penalty of 500 crowns, and confiscation of the commodity, and of the boat, carts, &c. employed in the exportation.

This Edict is said to be owing to the liberty of exportation having been abused by several persons, among whom is one of the Pope's nephews.

American Intelligence.

Congress of the United States.

NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, March 22.

SEVERAL petitions were presented and read. In committee of the whole on the report respecting the abolition of slavery, the following paragraph of the report was agreed, viz.

"Sixthly, That Congress have also authority to prohibit foreigners from fitting out vessels in any port of the United States, for transporting persons from Africa to any foreign port."

The last paragraph was negatived, and is as follows, viz.

"Seventhly, That the memorialists be informed, that in all cases, to which the authority of Congress extends, they will exercise it for the humane objects of the memorialists, so far as they can be promoted on the principals of justice, humanity and good policy."

The committee then rose and reported progress.

TUESDAY, March 23.

In the House of Representatives the long agitated business, respecting the memorials of the Quakers on the subject of slavery, was brought to a decision. Mr Madison made a motion in the House, That the report of the committee of the whole together with the report of the select committee on the memorials of the Quakers, be en-

tered upon the journals of the House. The motion occasioned considerable debate—yeas 29, nays 25.

The amendment proposed by the House to the appropriation bill, was nonconcurrent by the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

John Baptiste Ash, Esq. from North-Carolina, appeared in the House, produced his credentials and took his seat.

After reading several reports, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the Senate to the appropriation bill, whereupon it was resolved that the House concur with the Senate in the said amendment.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the remission and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases—after some debate upon the subject, the House came to a resolution appointing a committee to confer with a committee from the Senate upon the amendments proposed.

Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a provision for the support of public credit, and after some time spent thereon, rose, reported progress and are to sit again.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Mr. Lee, Mr. Cadwallader, and Mr. Seney, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to suspend part of the act for regulating the collection of the duties imposed on the tonnage of vessels, and on goods, &c. imported into the United States.

Two petitions were read, praying payment for services, and were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House spent a great part of this day on secret business.

FRIDAY, March 26.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to prevent the exportation of the produce of the United States, without being inspected, agreeably to the laws of the several States.—The bill was ordered to be read the third time on Monday next.

The bill accepting the cession of North-Carolina was agreed to with one amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

PHILADELPHIA March 20.

The fatal Effects of Laudanum.

A family of children in this city having the whooping-cough, the parents were induced to give them laudanum every night on going to bed, which (always administered with the greatest care) which in general answered a good purpose; but on Tuesday night, the 9th of this instant, having given the usual quantity to two of the youngest children, it in about an hour after produced the most alarming symptoms of an approaching dissolution. Immediate application was made to a skilful physician; but all attempts to recover them to a state of sensibility were in vain. The youngest, a boy about twenty-months old, remained considerably convulsed till ten o'clock next morning, when a period was put to its existence. The other, a girl of about four years old, expired about five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. It is to be observed, that this laudanum was not of the same quality of that commonly made use of in the family, having been found since, upon examination, to be of a much stronger

and more dangerous nature. This circumstance, it is to be hoped, will be a sufficient warning to parents, not to make use of such dangerous medicine without particular directions from a physician; as well as to apothecaries, how they dispose of them for, from this circumstance alone proceeded all the mischief.—Could the world have witnessed the undecipherable distress this melancholy scene occasioned, the agonizing groans, the bursting sighs, the heart piercing shrieks, and the fervent supplications of the most tender and almost frantic mother, for her sweet innocents, this caution would have been needless—and if general sympathy could alleviate distress, they soon would find relief; but time alone can do it.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Thursday Divine Service was performed in Trinity Church, which was attended by the President of the United States, the Bishops and Clergy of all denominations, several Members of Congress, and other public officers, together with an immense concourse of citizens.

After the ceremony of consecration, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Beach, suited to the occasion, from the following verses of the 28th chapter of Genesis:—

"And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not.

"And he was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven."

On Tuesday evening last, the brig Nancy, Capt. Barnard, and the brig Minerva, Capt. Worth, sailed from this city to Hudson, one of which, supposed to be the latter, was seen on fire near Fort Lee, on the Jersey shore, about four o'clock on Wednesday morning.—As the boat was seen on shore, it is presumed that the hands were saved.

By authentic information, we learn, that about the 1st of February, a small party of Indians belonging to the banditti Cherokees, who have been driven from their own tribes, and reside north west of the Ohio, surprised near the Sciota, a boat going down the Ohio, killed four persons, and took the rest prisoners.

This information was given to the commanding officer at Fort Harmer, by some friendly Wyandots, who met in the woods the said banditti Cherokees with two prisoners. The Wyandots further informed that remnants of the Shawanese and the said Cherokees seem determined on mischief the ensuing season.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated February 19.

"This minute a part of the hill of this place gave way, and buried a number of the inhabitants of the lower town in the ruins. The number that fell victims in this unhappy catastrophe is not yet ascertained."

Legislature of New-York.

Monday in the Senate, the question was taken for concurring with the resolution of the Assembly, declaring it incompatible (according to the constitution of the United States, and of this state) that a Member of either House of Congress or person holding

any office under the authority of the United States, should be a Member of the Legislature of this state: It passed in the affirmative.

Ayes 12.—Noes 4.

A vote was then Passed, declaring vacant, the seat of the Hon. James Duane, Judge of the Federal Court for the district of New-York, and also, of the Hon. Philip Schuyler, John Lawrance, John Hathorn, Esqrs.

Died, at Dumfries in Virginia, on his way to this city to take his seat in Congress, the Hon. Wm. Grayson, Esq. one of the Senators in the Congress of the United States, from the state of Virginia.

MARINE LIST.

Arrivals since our last.

Ship Henry, Shipman, London.
Hudson, Seagor, Plymouth.
Narcus, Irvine, Liverpool.
Venus, Clark, Bristol.
Fanny, Woodbran, London.
Flora, Derry, Liverpool.
Brig Somerset, Hunt, Turks Island.
Ann, Donaldson, Amsterdam.
Rebecca, Little, St. Thomas.
Robert, Douglass, Kingston.
Morning Star, Kermit, Amsterdam.
Abigail, Harris, Havre-de-Grace.

As a number of persons seem desirous of knowing the particulars relative to the affair which happened on board the brig Learning-Star, we insert the following:

ON the 1st of March, William Brown, my mate, being employed in repairing the jibb, and not doing it to my satisfaction, I told him he was cutting the canvas to a great disadvantage; upon which he immediately replied, he cared not whether he repaired it or not.—I then told him to leave it, and go and pick some oakum, to caulk the fore hatches, as they had been unlaid to air the vessel and cables.—When dinner was taken up, and ready in the cabin, the mate was sent for, as usual, but refused to come, and sent word back that “he had dinner enough where he was.”

On the 2d of March the mate informed me, he should no longer act in that capacity.—To this I replied, that he would be the first that would be sorry for it, and that our passage would not be prolonged a single day on that account. On the 3d, 4th and 5th he did no duty, but sauntered about the vessel. On the 4th or 5th I asked him what was the matter with him.—He replied he could hardly walk. On the 6th, in lat. 24. 19. lon. 63. 16, at Meridian and fine weather, the mate and men being at dinner on the fore hatch, the following was the subject of their discourse, as communicated to Mr. Lowrey, a passenger, at two o'clock, and to me afterwards.—The mate (William Brown) asked, “if they would all join in the plan,” and added, “you must all, now, be as wicked as I am.” James Hopkins then proposed to kill me immediately, and to throw the passenger overboard, to which the mate answered, that they would go to the cabin and secure what money was there; that he knew the Captain had a thousand dollars and a silver watch, and that the passenger had a gold watch and a quantity of jewelry: he further added, that they would hoist out the long-boat, and put on board her some gin, a barrel of beef and pork, a cask of water, two hams, and some cheese, and that they should be sure of a fair wind to Jamaica. Joseph Harrison then observed, that “it was hard to shed innocent blood,” Frederick Warner at the same time expressing his apprehensions that they would be taken and suffer for it. But Hopkins said there was no danger of it, and asked, “if they ever heard a dead cock crow;” he then d—d him-

self, and said, it should and must be so.—The mate now gave his opinion that it would be best to scuttle the vessel, and after uttering some imprecations, threatened to force those overboard (or take the Spanish road for it, as he expressed it) who would not join him. He then sent off Joseph Harrison for a prayer-book, to swear all hands upon, and ordered James Maltwood to empty his chest (which was a large one) to receive the bread. This, Maltwood objected to, giving as his reason, that he had no bag wherein to put his cloaths, and that by this means he might lose some of them. The mate then instantly d—d him, and asked him what that signified as long as he was to have a share of the money; at the same time offering him a bag. Upon this the chest was emptied, and it was agreed to tie the Captain down in the cabin and nail him fast, throw the passenger overboard, bore a hole in the vessel, stay by her till she sunk, and then proceed to Jamaica in the long-boat. As to the cabin boy, he (the mate) said, he had hitherto considered it was no crime to leave him on board, but now he was determined to take him with him.

At half after one, P. M. I went upon deck, and set the watch to work, which must have broke off their conference. I soon after returned to the cabin, and about two o'clock, the passenger came down, and gave me some information similar to what I have related above, I then went again upon deck, called up all hands, and enquired if they had any words with the passenger; but they all denied it. I returned to him, and endeavoured to make him easy, not believing any thing of it, having lived in the greatest harmony with the crew the whole voyage; but still finding him extremely alarmed and apprehensive of danger, I sent for James Maltwood, a man that spoke both English and French, and enquired of him if any disturbance was breeding among the men—[at this instant all the people were standing at the cabin door, and leaning over it to listen.] He answered, there was no such thing; but, directly after, told the whole affair, in French, to the passenger, and before he left the cabin whispered to me, and told me it was true. I then requested of him to assist me to a weapon, to defend myself with, and also his assistance against the insurgents. He answered, that he was afraid; and that if we should even attempt it and miscarry, they would kill him too; and that therefore self-preservation compelled him to keep on the strongest side.

He then went upon deck, when suddenly all hands rushed down into the cabin and began to exculpate themselves, and Hopkins put his fist into the passenger's face, swearing that he had a great mind to make him fast by the legs and tow him astern of the brig. I pacified the men as well as I could, and once more got them upon deck; but Joseph Harrison, who was the last in leaving the cabin, declared to me that the whole was true, and that the axes intended for the execution of their design, were hid under the fore-hatch tarpaulin, and that they were to seize upon me at eight o'clock in the evening. I begged him to help me to a weapon, and told him I expected his assistance against the mutineers. He then went upon deck, and the passenger sent for James Maltwood, who came immediately, bringing with him two Dutch knives, one of which he gave to each of us; Joseph Harrison shortly after returned to the cabin and brought both axes to me, upon which I went upon deck and prevailed with the mate to come into the cabin, which, as soon as he did, I secured him, and then went after Hopkins and secured him likewise. I may add, that James Hopkins stole an auger with an intent to bore a hole in the vessel, so early as the 5th of February, while we were laying becalmed near Teneriffe.

HENRY KERMIT.

Married on Saturday the 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Mc. Knight, Mr. ROBERT Mc. DAMITT, to Miss SUSAN ARDEN, daughter of Mr. John Arden, both of this city.

TUESDAY EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

On Tuesday Evening, the 30th inst. Will be performed, at No. 14, William-street

A Tragedy called,

GEORGE BARNWELL.

To which will be added, a farce called, the

BRAVE IRISHMAN.

Between the play and farce will be introduced, a

comic sketch, called,

DARBY'S RETURN.

Front seats, 4s.—Back seats 3s.

The doors will be opened at six o'clock, and the performance begin at seven.—Tickets to be had at the place of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

In the Press and will be speedily published.

(By Hodge, Allen and Campbell.)

In two volumes 12mo. handsomely bound and lettered, price only 12s. currency, although the London edition is sold for 14s. sterling.

Z E L U C O.

VARIOUS VIEWS

OF

HUMAN NATURE,

TAKEN FROM

LIFE AND MANNERS,

Foreign and Domestic.

By the celebrated Dr. Moore, author of the well known travels through France, Germany, and Italy.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Hezekiah Thompson, late an insolvent debtor, of the state of New-York, that the subscribers, assignees of the said insolvent's estate, will meet at the house of Samuel Smith, in Elizabeth-Town, in the state of New-Jersey; on the thirteenth day of April next, to make a division of the monies received of the said insolvent's estate; and on the ninth day of March preceeding, they will attend at the place aforesaid, to receive the accounts of the respective creditors, and the evidence in support thereof, agreeable to an act of assembly of the State of New-York, for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed April 13th, 1786.

JONAS WADE.

EZEKIEL CRANE, } Assignees.

Elizabeth-Town, January 11, 1790.

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TO BE SOLD,



A Small valuable FARM, containing about forty acres of good Land, lying in the Township of Westchester, within two miles and a half of Westchester Landing, and likewise within half a mile of Williams's Bridge, and joining Brunks's River. This Farm is pleasantly situated and well calculated for a tradesman. On said Farm are a good dwelling house, and a very convenient new barn, with other out buildings; likewise an excellent bearing orchard, together with a variety of good fruit, and also good meadow. This farm is well watered and timbered, and in good fence; likewise a never failing well of water near the door. Any person inclining to purchase said farm, can have an indisputable title given by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

SAMUEL CORNELL.

March 15, 1790.

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The COURT of APOLLO.

O D E.

HOPE'S FAREWELL.

"O Life, vain joy! which mortals court,
"The prey of death! and fortune's sport!
"Tell me, when so unkind to me,
"Oh why should I be fond of thee?"

"When from the silent womb of space
"Struggling I broke to thy embrace;
"My tears prophetic seem'd to tell,
"You meant not, life! to use me well!"

"The joys you gave my youth to taste,
"Where but like children's toys at best;
"Which passion grasp'd with eager play,
"But reason, frowning, threw away!"

"Yet, fond inchantress! still thy wile
"Had power my senses to beguile,
"Cheated, altho the fraud I knew,
"And pleas'd, because it still was new!"

"In vain I heard, in vain I read,
"Of thousands by thy love betray'd!
"I listen'd to thy magic call,
"And held the dear,—in spite of all!"

"Led by thy captivating hand,
"Through wanton pleasure's fairy land;
"I cry'd, unskill'd in future harms,
"Oh life! how lovely are thy charms!"

"But on the front of riper years,
"Advanc'd a train of sullen cares!
"While giddy fortune turn'd her head,
"And pleasure's golden prospects fled!
"'Twas then, of all resource bereav'd,
"Too late I found myself deceiv'd;
"And wish'd, fond life, with vain regret,
"That thou and I had never met!"

But life, who treats with high disdain
The worn-out slaves that drag her chain,
Regardless, all my griefs survey'd,
And triumph'd in the ills she made!

Abandon'd thus to fortune's rage,
Soon I was spy'd by trembling age;
Who bid me calm my anxious breast,
For he would lead me soon to rest.

When Hope, a nymph of heav'nly race,
All dress'd in smiles her cheerful face,
Soft interpos'd with friendly air,
To save me from the arms of care.

"And what, unhappy! tempts thee so!
"She cry'd, and whither wouldst thou go?
"'Tis but a mark of weakness shown,
"To fly from life to ills unknown!"

"Go ask the wretch in torture this,
"Why courts he life, if not a bliss?
"Nor quits the partner nature gave,
"For the cold horrors of the grave!"

Short I reply'd—"False nymph, forbear
"With Syren tales to sooth my ear!
"Forbear thy arts too often try'd,
"Nor longer thou shalt be my guide.

"Ten tedious years!—a space too long!
"Still hast thou led, and led me wrong!
"At least thy vain attendance cease,
"And leave me here to die in peace."

To wish the answer'd with a sigh—
"Thou hast thy wish; if I comply,
"Death soon will seize thee left alone,
"For life is lost—when Hope is gone!"

THE MORALIST.

WHAT a strange contradiction is man to himself! He would have others obey him, yet will not be obedient to that power who gave him being. He will lose none of his authority. He is capricious with his wife, morose with his children, angry with his servants, strict with his neighbours, revenges all affronts to the utmost, but forgets all the while that he is a man, and is more in arrears to his Supreme Maker, who is so very patient with him, than they are to him, with whom he is so strict and impatient. Remember, my brother, that disappointments, which come not by our own vices and follies, are trials and corrections from Heaven, and it is our own fault if they prove not to our advantage.—To repine at them is only to grumble at our Creator; but to see the hand of God in them, with an humble submission to his will, is the way to turn our water into wine and engage the greatest love and mercy on our side.

ANECDOTE.

AN Irish Capt. in the Marines during the last war, returning to England in a Merchant-man from the West-Indies the vessel was taken by the French, and a party of the conquering crew sent on board to conduct her to France; the Hibernian no sooner saw this party, than he called the English Capt. aside with an air of triumph, and desired him to be entirely easy, for he had thought of a method to recover the ship; the Capt. enquired what method, upon which the other answered, "You know there are some barrels in the hold, I'll go down my Jewel, set fire to a barrel of this powder, blow the French to the devil, and carry the vessel in a crack to old England." The Capt. however, hinting, that there was a likelihood of accompanying the captors in the intended excursion, the Irishmen cried out, "Well my dear, we'll defer the scheme till a more convenient opportunity."

FARMS FOR SALE,

At Private Sale,



A Valuable FARM in the Township of Bedford, in Westchester county, consisting of Two Hundred acres of good Land, can cut sixty tons of hay in a season; there are on the premises, three dwelling houses, one barn, a new grist-mill with two run of stones, and a new saw-mill on a stream that never wants water.

One other FARM, within one mile of the above, containing seventy-five acres with a good house, barn and orchard thereon; can cut twenty tons of hay in a season. Either of the Farms may be entered upon the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of JOHN RALL, at the Mills above mentioned.

Also, another FARM, lying in the Township of Norwalk, Fairfield county, in the state of Connecticut, containing forty acres of good land, with a house, barn and orchard on the premises, to be entered on the first of May. Enquire of STEPHEN GREGORY, near the premises.

March 12, 1790.

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PRIMERS

By the Gross, or Dozen, &c. to be had of the Printers hereof.

WHEREAS Jesse Bruff, of Huntington, in Suffolk county, in Nassau-Island, and state of New-York, Farmer, did on the 17th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for securing the payment of one hundred and fifty-six pounds, current lawful money of the state of New-York, with lawful interest, within twelve months thereof, mortgage unto Benjamin Egbert, of the city of New-York, in said state, merchant, his heirs and assigns. All those pieces of land lying, and being in the county of West-Chester, in the township of Rye, by the Mill-Stone-Landing; butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the East corner, by the land of Jonathan Budd, running North-West by said Budd's land, to the Mill-Creek, thence running Southerly by the Salt-Meadow of Jeremiah Fowler, till it meets the said Creek, thence by said Creek to the landing, thence South-East by said landing, to the road that leadeth into the Neck, Easterly by said road to the first mentioned;—the other bounded from the store-house, Westerly by the Mill-Creek, to the Sedges and Salt-Meadow of Jonathan Kniffen, and Joseph Merritt thence by said Meadow, South-East to the road that leadeth into the Neck, thence Easterly by said road to the said landing, thence North-West by said landing to the first mentioned; being by estimation in both pieces eight acres, be the same more or less; together with all and singular the houses, barns, stores, waters, water-courses, trees, woods, under-woods, easements, privileges, emoluments, profits, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said two pieces of land and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;—which said mortgage contains a power and authority, to the said Benjamin Egbert, to sell the said premises, in case default should be made in the payment of the said one hundred and fifty-six pounds, on the day therein mentioned: Now therefore notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the law in such cases made and provided, and by the authority in the said mortgage contained, all and singular the said mortgaged premises will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the fifteenth day of April next ensuing the date hereof, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, to the highest bidder or bidders, for satisfaction of the principal, and interest due, and to become due on the aforesaid mortgage, where the terms of sale will be made known, and deeds of conveyances executed by the subscriber, to the purchaser, or purchasers of the said mortgaged premises.—Dated at New-York, this 10th day of October, 1789. BENJAMIN EGBERT.

74 6m

RICHARD ASBRIDGE,

CONVEYANCER.

HAS removed his office to Vesey-street, No. 135, where he draws, engrosses and copies all sorts of conveyances, articles of agreement, leases, charterparties, awards, seamens wills and powers of attorney, bonds, mortgages, bills of sale, bottomry and all other instruments in writing upon very reasonable terms, and with secrecy and dispatch.

Gentlemen of the law, merchants and others, requiring personal attendance at their offices, may have their business transacted either in town or country, upon the shortest notice.

New-York, June 13, 1789.

57 2Y

TO BE LET,

From the First of May next,

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